

Progress Being Made by Both Wings of Allied Armies

ready had been accomplished, but it has not been officially announced.

PROBABLY MOVED FORWARD
Along the extended front from the Oise to the Meuse, except the fighting mentioned on the latter, nothing has happened that the French staff considers worthy of mention. It cannot be that the troops in these positions are entirely idle. It is known that an artillery duel is going on continuously, but probably neither side has moved forward, while the infantry has been constantly on the alert to meet attacks and counterattacks.

For a time the Germans had the better of the artillery fighting, as they possessed the bigger guns. This situation now is said to have changed, however, for the French have brought up additional artillery, including some big naval guns, which are credited with being able to outrange the German guns by 700 yards, and which are being used to drive the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions.

Both sides appear confident. The Germans, bringing up reinforcements to meet the attempts to outflank them, are in what appear to be almost impregnable positions, and are fighting sternly.

The allies, on the other hand, place their hopes in the arrival of reinforcements on their left, and the possibility of finding a weak spot in the German front. The Indian troops should now be with the British army, the official bureau having permitted the publication of the fact that they landed in France last Friday.

INDIAN TROOPS MAY STIFFEN LEFT WING
Of course, it is not known where the Indian troops are going, but it is believed the left wing will be stiffened by them. Some of the territorials also have reached Field Marshal French. These include the London Scottish, one of the best of England's volunteer regiments, recruited from Scotchmen in London. They have reached a high state of efficiency, and in their ranks are some of the best soldiers in the British empire. Among them are a number of men who competed with the United States for the Palma trophy a few years ago. A call has been issued for railway men to go to France and assist in working the railroads there.

The German attack on outer fortifications on the left, again Belgium has become the scene of serious operations. The invaders, so far, have confined their attack to the forts protecting the river crossings between Malines and Antwerp. A German report says two forts have been silenced, but the Belgians deny this. They declare the forts stopped firing as a ruse, and that when the German field artillery approached to take them they reopened fire, demolishing the Germans.

There is no indication of the strength of the Germans at that point, but it is assumed they launched no mean force against the formidable defenses of the temporary capital.

According to a Rome dispatch, the Russian ambassador there has issued a statement saying the Russians have defeated the Austrians in Galicia, and they are now turning their attention to Przemyśl and Cracow. A great battle is impending before Cracow, and on this issue will depend future movements of the Russian army. Victory to the Russian Emperor's troops would permit a junction of the forces with the Russian central army and an advance into Silesia.

RUSSIANS IN NORTH CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE
The Russians in the north, according to Petrograd accounts, have checked the German advance in the region of Suwalki and Mlinsk. The Germans, however, continue to bombard the fort of Osovets. Their operations in this district have been impeded by the marshy nature of the country, which prevents the movements of heavy guns and transports.

Austria has made immediate response to Italy's demand for an explanation of the sowing of mines in the Adriatic, promising to indemnify the families of the fishermen who lost their lives and to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

A quietus has been given reports that the relations between the allies and Turkey are critical, both the British Foreign Office and the Turkish embassy issuing denials. The British naval commission which went to Turkey to reorganize the Turkish navy after the Balkan wars has returned to England, however, arriving to-day.

A fresh outcry has arisen against the severe censorship. It is pointed out that the Germans have allowed German, American and Dutch correspondents to visit the front, while not a single English correspondent is with Field Marshal French's army. The Evening Star says: "This method of making war in the dark is depressing to the British public and is not likely to stimulate recruiting."

SEVERE ENGAGEMENTS IN FRANCE
TOKYO, October 1 (1:55 P. M.).—Severe engagement has been opened by the German warships which cannonaded the Japanese positions near Tsingtau east of the government of Kiauchow, the German fleet being based in China. Two officers were killed. German aeroplanes assisted the warships.

The Japanese War Office announced that an artillery duel at Tsingtau continues. A German torpedo boat destroyer sunk in the harbor yesterday (Wednesday). Apparently this ship was not in action.

From other sources it was stated that the German destroyer was sunk by Japanese siege guns.

It was officially announced late this afternoon that the Japanese and German forces were in a sharp battle. The Nagato Maru, off Kiauchow, was downed and sunk. Three men were killed and thirteen others wounded.

Another Japanese vessel, the supply ship Wakamatsu Maru, was damaged. One man on board was killed and six injured.



Private Lange of Belgium

Private Lange, of the Twelfth Regiment, holding the order issued by the King of Belgium, conveying to him the order of a chevalier of the First Order of Leopold. This coveted honor was conferred on Lange for his wonderful feat at arms at Horst, where, on August 25, he captured the flag of the Ninetieth German Infantry, killing a German colonel and fourteen soldiers in the encounter.

ists, generally, had a reasonably easy time of it.

The outstanding feature of conditions in Austria-Hungary, Captain Cross said, "is the ignorance of the people of the country. In Hungary they know nothing of the truth of the war. For instance, they believe there that a revolution has broken out in India. They know nothing of the dispatch of an Indian army into France. When informed that it is a fact, they merely smile incredulously."

"Their ignorance, at the moment, strengthens their faith in their own government, and their confidence in their ability to whip the allies. What is most needed, as far as showing the Austrians and Hungarians how mistaken they are is concerned, is the entrance of Italy into the war. With Italy as an ally, as they seem to be, and Italy maintaining an unimpaired neutrality, it seems to me to be only a matter of days when Italy will join the allies in the field."

MAILED JUST IN TIME
OF BARRED WHITE AHEAD
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, October 1.—The names of many heroes stand out in the campaign on the Aisne, says the Evening News, under a Paris date. Among them is that of General Gough, of Curragh fame, who saved his dashing cavalry brigade from annihilation by his lightning-like, last-minute decision.

Three times his gallant horseman, General Gough, has been wounded. The gallant 1899 had to disperse, their errand unaccomplished, with the bursting shells screaming overhead.

For the fourth time the brigade assembled. The men only awaited the word to charge. A score or more on the extreme right had actually anticipated the order to move forward, when General Gough rode furiously through the ranks.

"Good God, bickson," he yelled to a subordinate officer, "don't think there's a barbed wire just ahead!"

Those who had ridden ahead heard the wild shout and turned in their saddles just in time to save themselves. The brigade had been warned in the nick of time by a man who had seen the wire glimmering in a sudden burst of sunshine through the beaded sky.

GERMANS SURROUNDED BY FRENCH TROOPS
LONDON, October 1.—A Paris dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "A fight is proceeding on part of the allies' left, resembling that at Paderborn in the South African War. Nearly 4,000 Germans are in the same plight as General Gough was. They are completely surrounded by French troops in some quarters, where they are cut off from all hopes of receiving their division, and are being shelled."

GERMAN REPORTS CLAIM REPEL OF ALLIES
LONDON, October 1 (7:30 P. M.).—An official statement, issued from German general headquarters under date of September 28, is given in a dispatch to the Evening News from Berlin via Amsterdam. It says: "The hostile forces advancing to the north and south of Albert (a town of France, eighteen miles northeast of Arras) have been repulsed. The front battle line is without news."

"In Arras, our attack is progressing steadily though slowly. At the outer forts on the Meuse the line is without change."

"Yesterday the enemy advanced in Alsace and Lorraine, in the Central Vosges. His attacks were energetically repulsed. The eastern theatre is without news."

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR MISSING FROM ANTWERP
LONDON, October 1 (7:30 P. M.).—A Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, is missing from the place in Antwerp where he had been stopping for the last two weeks, says a dispatch to the Evening News from Antwerp. The correspondent adds that it is feared that Mr. Landor ventured beyond the outer line of fortifications, and has been unable to return to the city.

RUSSIANS BREAK GERMAN CENTRE
LONDON, October 1 (11:55 P. M.).—A Russian Petrograd dispatch says: "In the Suwalki district the Russians foiled two German attempts to force a passage of the Niemen River between Orla and the north and Drusenki on the south. Military critics point out that with the capture of Alexander and Kopytzevo, the Russians have broken the German centre."

"The German line extended from Osovets to Simos, and the Russians, with great bravery, have expelled the Germans from their entrenchments on the lakes, which are divided by only from two to five miles of dry land."

"According to reports the German losses at Drusenki amounted to 200,000. The rains have mired the roads so that many German guns have been abandoned and lost."

GENERALS IN COMMAND PRAISE DISPATCH RIDERS

Most of Them Are Volunteers From British Universities, Many Being Wealthy Youths.

KEEP COMMUNICATION OPEN

Night and Day They Make Dashes Through Country Infested With German Cavalry—Face Enormous Odds in Their Task.

AT THE BATTLE FRONT, October 1 (via Paris 9:21 P. M.).—The generals in command of the allies have nothing but praise for the corps of dispatch riders who since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne, have kept the communication between various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Moselle, and along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

The dispatch riders mostly are volunteers from British universities, many of them wealthy youths. Night and day they have made dashes through the country infested with German cavalry, carrying messages which might have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these dispatch riders, mounted on motorcycles, by sheer audacity and speed, have scattered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, sometimes facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

Recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts on the eastern and western wings arose from the attempts of the Germans and allies to execute flanking movements in great force at the same time in the open country. The lines of the armies have been growing even longer in the last ten days in a mutual endeavor to overlap each other.

The wings have been heavily reinforced, but the allies have been able to bring greater mass to bear, and not have followed them up more easily, only have prevented the Germans from breaking through, but have gained ground steadily and now have the advantage.

German prisoners taken in large numbers on the western end of the line show that reinforcements which have arrived recently consist largely of men nearing middle age. This seems to indicate that many young men have been drawn to meet the Russian advance.

The German practice of maintaining an incessant offensive appears, according to military men, to be wearing out their human material. Some of their corps have been almost wiped out. Fighting has been unceasing, something previously unknown in military history—and before this night started many German regiments had fought all the way down from Liege, Belgium.

German attacks in the last twenty-four hours seem to have become less energetic. The allies have repulsed them and have followed them up more easily. There are signs that exhaustion is setting in among the invaders, owing to the hard fighting and severe weather conditions.

Meanwhile the allies are being given intervals of rest in the trenches between the periods of intense exertion, as fresh relays can be brought to the front at any time.

BATTERY HURLS DEATH INTO DOOMED BRIGADE

(Continued From First Page.)

and occupied the valley of Sulpes, threatening to place the guard between two fires. A regiment of Grenadiers sacrificed itself to cover the retreat of the German columns on Rheims. Five times the Grenadiers hurled themselves against the French. They were repulsed every time, and after the fifth charge only one section was left, a handful of men surrounding the flag.

Then first one, then two and then ten of the Grenadiers threw down their arms. A hundred men, mostly wounded, were all that were left of a splendid regiment. But their sacrifice had not been useless, for it enabled the column to get safely under the guns of the forts at Berry and Nogent L'Abbesse.

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FUND APPORTIONED AMONG LOCAL BANKS

(Continued From First Page.)

mittee appointed by a conference of American bankers. This committee recommended on September 4 the following plan:

"That the banks of this country, especially those located in reserve and central reserve cities, be requested to contribute to a gold fund of \$100,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 to be immediately paid into the depository of the Bank of England in Canada, for which a participation deposit receipt will be furnished to each contributing bank.

The remainder of the contributed amounts to be subject to call by the New York committee through the local committees of the respective cities and to be paid for in New York exchange.

"Said New York committee to be appointed by the New York Clearing House Association, and said local committees, appointed by the clearing house associations of the respective contributing cities. The committee appointed by the New York Clearing House Association to be charged with the duty of handling the said fund, and fixing the price at which foreign exchange is to be bought and sold, and to make requisition from time to time upon the respective contributing cities through the local committees thereof. Said local committees shall have supervision in the respective cities of the shipments and general withdrawals of gold.

"This committee recommends that the Federal Reserve Board take steps to ascertain the amount of gold that will be contributed by the banks in the respective cities, and that it use its influence to have the said banks contribute their proper pro rata."

The members of the committee were: James B. Foran, Chicago; Sol Wexler, New Orleans; Benjamin Strong, Jr., New York; Thomas P. Deal, Boston; and L. L. Ho, Philadelphia.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEET EMERGENCY
This committee reported on September 19 some further recommendations, including the following:

"This committee is of the opinion that the continuance of the high credit of this country abroad will be demonstrated, and that normal conditions of the foreign exchange market will best be re-established by the prompt creation of a large gold fund for export if necessary, as suggested in our former report. We therefore recommend that the central reserve and reserve city banks of the United States (both national and State institutions) be requested to contribute to a gold fund of \$100,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000, as originally proposed. Of this amount, \$25,000,000 should be made immediately available. The administration of the fund should be conducted by a resident committee in the city of New York, where the principal foreign transactions of the country take place, and we suggest that the recommendation of the clearing house Association of the city of New York for the appointment of the following gentlemen as such committee be approved, namely: Albert H. Wiggin, chairman; William Woodard, Jr., S. Alexander, Francis L. Hine, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and F. A. Vanderlip.

"We propose to arrange the details of the plan of administration with the New York committee so that the requirements of all parts of the United States for foreign exchange will be fairly and impartially dealt with, and we suggest, in the event of any complaint on the part of any contributor to the fund in connection with the distribution or use thereof, your board shall appoint a committee of bankers to pass upon any such question, whose decision, under such rules and regulations as you may prescribe, shall be final.

"We further recommend that the national and State banking institutions in the United States be requested by you to contribute to this fund, each regard being given to their present holdings of gold as recently ascertained by your direction."

OPPOSITION FOR FLOOD
George A. Revercomb Accepts Republican Nomination for Congress.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] STAUNTON, Va., October 1.—Republican convention at Mount Vista today nominated George A. Revercomb an Attorney of Covington, to oppose Hal D. Flood in the Tenth Congressional District. George A. Revercomb has been Commonwealth's attorney of Allegheny, State Senator from that county, and has twice been the choice of the party for Attorney-General. Much enthusiasm was shown in the convention when it was announced that Mr. Revercomb had accepted the nomination.

TROOP MOVEMENTS CEASE IN MEXICO

(Continued From First Page.)

reported to have taken Durango City from Arrieta troops after a battle.

While nominally attached to Villa's division, the Arrieta brothers, Domingo and Mariano, on previous occasions have refused to obey his orders.

Rafael E. Muzquiz, Carranza's general on the border, announced here today he had received definite information that scores of officers of the old Federal army were preparing to join Villa.

HILL'S FORCES DRIVEN IN BY MAYTOLERA'S INDIANS
NACCO, SONORA, MEXICO, October 1.—General Benjamin Hill's outposts were driven in to-day by Governor Maytorena's Yaqui Indians. Hill's forces were defeated near Santa Barbara, east of here, last week. Apparently were too much broken up to take advantage of their success.

Strong intrenchments have been thrown up here by Hill's troops.

CALDERON TO BE NAMED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, October 1.—Unofficial reports reaching the administration tonight from Constitutional sources here conveyed further assurances that permanent peace soon would be restored in Mexico through the designation of Fernando Iglesias Calderon as Provisional President, pending an election.

No official word from Mexico City concerning the convention called to meet to-day to promulgate plans for a general election, or from the peace conference between Carranza and Villa representatives, was received by the State Department to-day.

Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan said, however, the outlook for a peaceful settlement of differences between the factions in Mexico was "very hopeful."

Reports that troop movements had been ordered discontinued by agreement of the peace commissioners, and that preparations for a general convention of Constitutional chiefs October 10 have been approved by the Carranza-Villa representatives, were accepted by officials here as an important step in the interests of peace.

Rafael Zubaran, head of the Constitutional agency here, issued a statement tonight in which he denied reports of the capture of Saltillo by Villa forces. Further information received by the agency confirmed reports that General Monclova and Luis Herrera had revolted against Villa.

Strong representations have been sent both to Carranza and Villa against inducing foreign priests and nuns, and officials to-day said that both leaders had assured the administration foreigners would be protected. The Constitutionalists have made it plain, however, that in cases where the clergy have aided the Huerta regime, they will be compelled to leave the country.

WAR HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT ON LIPTON'S YACHT ERIN
By an L. N. S. Staff Correspondent.] ALBANY, N. Y., October 1.—The YACHT ERIN, HAVRE, FRANCE, September 28, in transmission. We have just arrived at Havre with the Duchess of Westminster's war hospital equipment, which she has transported at her own expense. The departure from Southampton was delayed twenty-four hours owing to the report that two German submarines, which escaped through the German lines from the North Sea fleet, were coming south to attack transports carrying fresh troops to France. Although the report was unconfirmed, all traffic in the channel was temporarily suspended.

"The Kaiser wants back the cups he presented to the Emperor of Germany in his private saloon."

The cups were piled high with bales and cases containing lint, cotton and wool, bandages, sheets, blankets and antiseptic solutions. The Duchess' portable hospital is the best equipped field organization of its kind, raised by subscription by the British aristocracy. Its staff is composed of leading London surgeons, and there are twenty-eight picked nurses headed by the Duchess of Westminster, with seventy orderlies. The crossing was without incident, but the party will be delayed here twenty-four hours until trains can be provided to take them to Paris to-morrow.

HEIR OF BARONESS AMHERST LIVES IN BATTLE
LONDON, October 1 (10:15 P. M.).—Captain the Hon. William Amherst, heir of the Grenadier Guards, son and heir of Baroness Amherst, of Hackney, has been killed in action. His name is the only one appearing in the list of casualties issued to-night, under the heading of killed. Otherwise the report records one officer died of wounds and other officers previously reported as missing, now are known to be prisoners of war.

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